

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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## DOUBLE DROWNING

### McGuire and Reed Drowned in the Umpqua.

#### SANTA CRUZ TAKEN.

The Americans Crossed the Lake and Stormed the City Without the Loss of a Life—Trebble in Samsa.

ROSEBURG, Or., April 8.—Hollister D. McGuire, fish commissioner of Oregon, and A. W. Reed, state senator from Douglas county, were drowned in the North Umpqua river, opposite Riverdale farm, six miles below Roseburg, this morning. The bodies have not been recovered.

Messrs. Reed and McGuire, accompanied by W. F. Hubbard, who had charge of the Clackamas hatchery, went down the North Umpqua to locate a site for a hatchery, intending to return this evening. All three came to this city with Governor Geer, Secretary of State Dunbar and Adjutant General Tuttle on business connected with the hatchery location and the Oregon Soldiers' Home. Messrs. McGuire, Reed and Hubbard went by freight train to Winchester, where they boarded a small boat for the junction of the rivers, six miles below Roseburg. Governor Geer and General Tuttle went to the Soldiers' Home and Secretary Dunbar left for Astoria today.

**Details of the Drowning.**  
After viewing the river in the vicinity of Winchester, Messrs. McGuire, Reed and Hubbard took a boat and proceeded down the river, which is a wild rapid stream. When nearing the first falls, they pulled the boat ashore and McGuire and Reed got out and walked around the falls. Mr. Hubbard took the boat over the falls and the other two again got in. About one mile further down are the long rapids, about one-half mile in length, and one can see them only a short distance. The roar of the water first announces one's approach. On hearing this warning sound they undertook to row ashore, when a rowlock broke and the next moment they were in the water.

Commissioner McGuire and Mr. Hubbard started to swim ashore. Senator Reed, being unable to swim, clung to the upturned boat. When about half way to the shore, Hubbard looked over his shoulder and saw McGuire swimming after him and Reed upon the boat. When he reached the shore he looked again and both had disappeared. Neither has yet been found. Searching parties are out with ropes, lanterns and grappling hooks.

The accident was most unfortunate, as Senator Reed's wife expected to meet him here tonight.

The water in the North Umpqua is fairly clear. If the bodies have lodged between where the accident occurred and the junction, they may be recovered tomorrow. The South Umpqua is thick with mining debris, and if the bodies pass into it they may not be recovered soon.

**Were Warned of the Danger.**  
People at Winchester who know the treacherous waters of the North Umpqua warned McGuire, Reed and Hubbard of their danger, and advised them not to undertake so hazardous a trip. They were warned the second time when they were about to get in the boat after Mr. Hubbard had taken it over the first rapids. The North Umpqua is one of the swiftest running streams in Oregon.

Before going down the river this morning Commissioner McGuire left orders for a wagon to meet the party at 4 p. m. anywhere on the road between Roseburg and the junction of the rivers. Mr. Barker, a liveryman, went to meet them and met Mr. Hubbard, who gave the details of the drowning. The news reached Roseburg when the local train arrived at 5:20. A large force of men and a doctor immediately left for Winchester.

Mr. McGuire leaves a wife, who is the daughter of Bailiff Stuart, of Judge Frazer's court, and five children, the eldest of which is 15.

MANILA, April 9, 9:35 A. M.—At nightfall last night, Generals Lawton and King launched an expedition of three gunboats, with 1500 picked men in canoes in tow of the gunboats. The object of the expedition is to cross the lake, capture Santa Cruz and sweep the country to the south.

The expedition, which embarked at San Pedro Macati, consists of eight companies of the Fourteenth infantry, three companies of the Fourth cavalry, four companies of the North Dakota volunteers, four companies of the Idaho volunteers two mountain guns and 200 sharpshooters of the Fourteenth infantry.

At the mouth of the Pasig river the men will be transferred from the canoes to the three gunboats, Laguna de Bay, Cesto and Napinda. Santa Cruz, the objective point of the expedition, is at the extreme end of the lake.

MANILA, April 10, 6:30 A. M.—General Lawton has captured Santa Cruz, at

the extreme end of the lake, and driven the rebels, who were commanded by a Chinaman named Po Wah, into the mountains. The American loss was six wounded. The rebels lost 68 killed and 40 wounded.

7 P. M.—Santa Cruz was the Filipino stronghold in Lake Laguna de Bay and it fell into the hands of General Lawton's expedition after some sharp fighting, forming one of the most interesting and important battles of the war. The plans of the American commanders worked perfectly, with the exception that the progress of the expedition was delayed by the difficult navigation of the river.

About 1500 picked men, commanded by General Lawton, on account of the illness of General King, partly surrounded the city while the gunboats Laguna de Bay, Cesto and Napinda, under the command of Captain Grant, of the Utah battery, shelled the city and outlying trenches.

**Lawton's Indian Tactics.**  
General Lawton and his staff accompanied the troops, sometimes leading the charges in the Indian-fighting tactics, which eventually resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, with the smallest amount of damage to the city and slight loss to the Americans.

The expedition started from San Pedro Macati at dusk Saturday, intending to capture Santa Cruz by assault at day break. But, in navigating the shallows in the Pasig river, perhaps through the cunning of the native pilots, who were not anxious to see the Americans successful, several boats grounded, and it was nearly dawn when the troops reached the lake. The expedition then steamed cautiously forward, the Napinda and the Oreste a mile ahead of the Laguna de Bay, which guarded the rear.

Rebel signal fires, however, were lighted on the mountain, giving alarm of the approach of the troops. It was noon before the white church towers of the city appeared in the shadow of the volcanic mountain on a marshy plain, dotted with palm groves.

A casco, with a force of 200 picked sharpshooters, under Major Weisenberger, mostly belonging to the First Washington regiment, was run into a shallow about five miles south of the city. Then a few shells were sent toward the entrenchments of the rebels at the edge of the woods, sending the enemy scampering inland. Then a number of Americans jumped into the water, and, wading for about 400 yards, crept forward on the line, covering the landing of the remainder, which finished debarking about 5 o'clock. Three troops of the Fourth cavalry, unmounted, were sent ashore on a dangerous marshy point, directly south of the city, under fire from the enemy's trenches. Meanwhile in the town itself there was utter silence, and there was not a sign of life.

**A Close Inspection.**  
General Lawton, desiring to make an inspection, and to give the inhabitants an opportunity to surrender, went on board the Laguna de Bay, and, accompanied by the Associated Press launch, steamed slowly to the dock, the whole fleet watching anxiously. When it was discovered by the glasses that the trenches and stone buildings were swarming with white-clad soldiers, the two boats withdrew, receiving volleys from the trenches thrown up on the marshy plain north of the city. The flotilla anchored in compact formation for the night, ready to resist any surprises from the rebel gunboats, supposed to be in the lake.

**The Assault Begun.**  
At sunrise today (Monday) the assault commenced. The American outline south of the city stretched two miles inland, and with its left sweeping the shore, it moved north, while the Fourth cavalymen, on the point, advanced toward the city, pouring volleys on the trenches.

Simultaneously the gunboats hovering along the shore shelled the woods ahead of the troops, and drove the Filipinos inland. The gatlings cleared several trenches.

The whole brigade was divided into squads of 12, and everything was carried on in frontier fashion, behind trees, crawling through bushes or running across the open.

The trenches that were not cleared by the gunboats gave considerable resistance when the line was nearing the city, and the Laguna de Bay and Oreste bombarded for an hour in the hope of making them too warm for occupancy, but did not succeed in clearing them entirely.

General Lawton, with the Fourteenth infantry battalions, approached a narrow river bridge across a creek on the south border of the town. Here a company of Filipinos was entrenched across the stream and behind a stone barricade at the entrance to the bridge. The Americans rushed forward in single file in the face of a galling fire, demolishing the barricade with their hands, and drove the enemy from the trenches, killing a dozen.

**Prisoners Captured.**  
The Filipino soldiers in the town, secreted in various buildings and firing from the windows, gave the invaders an

interesting hour. There was a regular nest of them in the stone jail, which was edged in by a wall. This was a veritable pepper-pot. The Americans, single or in pairs, entered the houses, and many warriors were taken prisoners. A considerable number of Filipinos on the northward crossed the open marshes, but the Gatlings poured upon them a deadly hail until they disappeared in the woods, slaying many.

Major Weisenberger distributed these sharpshooters along the shore, and they crept steadily forward, aiding the Gatlings. Finally, a large body was sent against the enemy in the woods, driving them toward the mountains.

General Lawton established headquarters at the elegant palace of the governor and a guard was immediately placed in the church, as sacred edifices are always the objective point of looters. Within an hour the town was patrolled, and all looting rigidly prevented.

Almost all the inhabitants had fled during the two preceding nights, and only a few Chinese shopkeepers have emerged from hiding and resumed business.

On the march north of town were found 40 dead Filipinos, some terribly torn by shells, and many others wounded, to whom the Americans offered their canteens as though they were comrades. A surgeon who traversed the field counted 80 killed, and General Lawton will report at least 68.

One Filipino, in trying to make his escape, slashed viciously at Major Weisenberger, who shot and killed him.

Yesterday the insurgents captured two men of the Fourteenth infantry while unarmed, but the Americans stole the guns of their captors, clubbed them, hid in the woods over night and returned this morning.

The gunboats this afternoon searched the Santa Cruz river for shipping.

Tomorrow the expedition will push forward, the Americans having destroyed miles of telegraph lines, cutting off insurgent communication east and west.

### OFFICIAL CABLEGRAM.

Otis' Report of Lawton's and Watson's Operations.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The following cablegram has been received from General Otis:

"Manila, April 12.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Yesterday in the lake region Lawton pursued the insurgents eastward from Santa Cruz, dispersing them. He captured all the larger vessels used in the lake trade, and a Spanish gunboat. He is now endeavoring to pass them from the river, where they were concealed, into the lake.

"Wheaton drove the enemy 10 miles to the eastward of the railway communication with Malolos. Lawton's and Wheaton's casualties were slight, as the enemy made no stand.

"I have been notified by Spain that she will evacuate Mindora and Polo soon.

"OTIS."  
It is more than likely that "Polo" in the above dispatch should read "Jolo," which is the designation sometimes given the Sulu group. Spain has had a garrison at Mindora and Jolo, and it is probable she is now ready to remove her soldiers.

### LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Names of Oregon Boys Killed and Wounded at Manila.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—General Otis has forwarded the following casualty list:

**KILLED.**  
Fourteenth infantry, April 10, Private J. W. Pitts.  
Second Oregon, April 11—Company M, Privates Henry Payne, Edward Hoffman and Joseph Boddy.  
Thirteenth Minnesota, April 10—Private M. Cole. Private Morris P. Beatty.

**WOUNDED.**  
Second Oregon, company M—Privates P. Miller, abdomen, severe; Arthur Sullen, arm, slight.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 12.—Dispatches from Apia, Samoa, dated April 1, say that a party of 105 American and British sailors was ambuscaded by 800 of Mataafa's rebels on a German plantation on that day. The Anglo-Americans were forced to retreat to the beach, leaving their dead.

The expedition was led by Lieutenant A. H. Freeman, of the British cruiser Tauranga.

The killed are: Lieutenant Freeman, Lieutenant P. V. Lansdale and Ensign J. R. Monaghan, of the American cruiser Philadelphia; two American sailors and two British sailors.

Ensign Monaghan stayed to assist Lieutenant Lansdale and was shot down. The natives severed the heads of the British and Americans killed. Priests of the French mission afterwards brought the heads into Apia.

The manager of the German plantation has been arrested, and detained on board the Tauranga. Affidavits have been made declaring he was seen urging the rebels to fight.

In a previous engagement 27 of Mataafa's warriors were killed, and there were no casualties among the European forces.